

To Let.

TO LET.
Entry, 1st May.

N^o. 4, WEST TERRACE.
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, April 13, 1888. 605

TO BE LET.

(With Immediate Possession.)
TWO DESIRABLE RESIDENCES situated
in Caine Road, West end Terrace
opposite to Rose Villas.
Apply to No. 14, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, October 31, 1887. 2130

TO LET.

ROOMS in 'COLLEON CHAMBERS.'
GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately
occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,
from the 1st May.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,
Hongkong, February 3, 1888. 504

TO BE LET.

A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at THE
PRAX.
Possession from 1st May.

Apply to R. MURRAY RUMSEY,
Hongkong, April 12, 1888. 600

TO BE LET.

UNFURNISHED WITH TENNIS COURT.
NO. 5, RICHMOND TERRACE, a THREE
ROOMED HOUSE, with Three Bath
Rooms.

A NEW STORY has just been added
to the Servants' Quarters of both houses.
Apply to JOHN WILLMOTT,
Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, January 27, 1888. 142

TO LET.

(Immediate Possession.)
HOUSE NO. 1 'BALL'S COURT' Bonham
Road.

SHOPS Nos. 6, 11, 12, 13, and 14
BAGGINSFIELD ARCADE, Queen's Road.
TWO ROOMS, TOP FLOOR, West Side
of House No. 16 'BANK BUILDINGS,' Queen's
Road, now occupied by MEERS, W. HEWITT
& CO.

SHOP No. 24 'BANK BUILDINGS,' Queen's
Road, now occupied by MEERS, KUHN &
CO.

HOUSE No. 31 'WEST VILLA,' Pokku-
lum Road.

Apply to BELLIOS & CO.,
Hongkong, April 9, 1888. 583

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS SUITE OF OFFICES in
the ICE HOUSE BUILDINGS.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, March 22, 1888. 489

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
JULES MUMM & CO.'S
CHAMPAGNE,
Quarts..... \$30 per Case of 1 doz.
Pints..... \$21 " " 3 "
DUBOS FRÈRES & CO.'S
BORDEAUX CLARETS AND
WHITE WINES.

Baxtor's Celebrated 'Barley Bres'
WHISKY—\$74 per Case of 1 doz.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1187

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE REPRINT, in Pamphlet
Form, of the proceedings in the
RECENT LICE CASE of

REGINA V. PITMAN,
containing the whole of the Proceedings at
the Police Court, full report of the trial in
Criminal Sessions, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press.

To which is now added a Report of the
Case of

PITMAN V. KESWICK
AND OTHERS.
Price per Copy—50 CENTS.
China Mail Office.

Intimations.

DENTISTRY.
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(FORMERLY ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS);

AT the urgent request of his European
and American patients and friends,
has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied
by DR. ROGERS,
No. 2, DUDDELL-STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.
Sole Address:

2, DUDDELL-STREET.
(Next to the New Oriental Bank)
Hongkong, January 12, 1885. 66

Now Published.

BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORICAL,
THEORETICAL AND POPULAR
ASPECTS.

REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS.
THIRD ED. PH.D., TIBETAN

Price—\$1.50.
LANE, ORA, BROWNFORD & CO.
Hongkong, August 2, 1884.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. 'Arragon Apear' having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed at their risk into
the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF AND
GODOWN COMPANY's West Point Godowns,
where delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after 2nd
April will be subject to rent. No Fire
Insurance has been effected.

Claims must be made immediately, as
none will be entertained after the 15th
Instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 13, 1888. 611

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
Amoy,
Capt. R. Kölner, will be
despatched for the above
Port on MONDAY, the 16th Instant, at
4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, April 14, 1888. 614

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

The Steamship
Praga,
Capt. F. Nagel, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on TUESDAY, the 17th Inst., at
4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 14, 1888. 615

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

The Co.'s Steamship
Arragon Apear,
Captain J. G. OLFENT, will be
despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the
18th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 14, 1888. 613

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 14, 1888:

Frigg, a German steamer, 1,110, Le Bou-
tillon, Saigon April 10, Rico—Gru-
LIVINGSTON & CO.

Prussia, German steamer, 4,570, C.
Polla, Shanghai April 11, General—ME-
LICHES & CO.

DEPARTURES.

April 14:

Buster, for Yap.
Triumph, for Hoihow, &c.

Darla, for Singapore.

Lee Ching, for Swatow, &c.

Lee Song, for Shanghai.

Abyssinia, for Nagasaki.

CLEARED.

Actie, for Hoihow, &c.

Gustav & Oscar, for Saigon.

Cicero, for Saigon.

Emperador, for Hoihow.

Dame, for Hoihow.

Seriat, for Singapore.

Benedict, for Saigon.

PASSAGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Frigga, from Hamburg, Messrs. Dep-
erson, and Seligmann, from Singapore,
Mr. Hansen, and 30 Chinese.

Per Emeralda, from Hoihow via Ho-
ihow, Europeans, and 41 Chinese.

Per Diamond, from Manila, Messrs

Withers, and two Spanish Priests, and 20
Chinese.

Per General Werder, from Nagasaki,
Mr. Goto, Mr. Mariano, F. Winckler,
Lieut. H. R. Sullivan, Mrs. Zappe, Master
Zappe, and government, for Southampton;

Mr. E. Knippen, and family, and Mr. C.

Dinger, for Bremen; Messrs. E. Rotho,
F. Ewing, T. Kohlberg, and F. Bender,
for Hongkong; Dr. and Mrs. Visse, and 15
Chinese.

Per Ningpo, from Shanghai, 22 Chinese.

Per Veloz, from Nanking and Chao-
foo, 1 European, and 2 Chinese.

Per Chi-puan, from Penang and Singa-
pore, 40 Chinese for Hongkong, Swatow
& Amoy.

Per Amy, from Saigon, 6 Chinese.

Per Perseus, from Shanghai; for Hong-
kong, Messrs. B. Cockedige, G. Coates,
Imp. German Consul, Sanktak, and Ko-
maru, and 10 Chinese; for Southampton;

Mr. Rockhill, and family, Messrs. H. J.

Wavel, and W. G. Hartling; for Suze, Mr

Aug. Ehlers.

DEPARTED.

Per Triumph, for Hoihow, &c., 50 Chi-
nese.

Per Yang Ching, for Swatow, &c., 5
Chinese.

Per Abyssinia, for Kobe, Messrs. T.

Finney and L. C. Parker, Mr. Von Krenick

and infant; for Yokohama, Mr. Barre, Mr.

and Ms. T. Von Pustau and infant, Messrs.

Mr. Rockhill, and family, Messrs. H. J.

Wavel, and W. G. Hartling; for Singa-
pore.

Per Surat, from Hongkong; for Singa-
pore.

REGISTRY, 2 p.m.

The Mail closes at 3 p.m. Late Letters till

3.30 p.m. with 10 cents extra postage.

Correspondence should be marked Per
GERMAN MAIL, or with the name of the
Packet.

MAILS BY THE GERMAN PACKET.—

The German Contract Packet Preussen

will be despatched on MONDAY,

the 16th Instant, with Mails for the

United Kingdom, Europe, and coun-
tries beyond, via Brindisi; to the

Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon,

Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Mauritius,
Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the
Mail, &c.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Natal*

will be despatched on WEDNESDAY,

the 18th April, with Mails for the

United Kingdom, Europe, and places be-
yond, via Brindisi; to the Straits Settle-
ments, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, the
Australasian Colonies, Pondicherry,
Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Mauritius,
Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the
Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet *Venice* will

be despatched on TUESDAY,

the 24th April, with Mails for the United

Kingdom, Europe, and countries be-
yond, via Brindisi; to the Straits Settle-
ments, Netherlands, India, Burmah,
Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta,
and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the
Mails, &c.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

THE ANNUAL SUPPLY
OF LAWN GRASS SEED

FOR

IMMEDIATE SOWING.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, March 1, 1888. 361

THE publication of this issue commenced

<p

China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLIV. No. 7689.

號四十月四年八十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1888.

日四初月三年子戊

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—E. ALZEE, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STUART & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & CONRAD, Ludgate Circus, E.C. HARRY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEADON & CO., 150 & 154, Lombard Street, W. M. WILLIS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMADEU PRINCE & CO., Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GUNN & GOTCH, Millhouse and Sydenham. OCEANIA.—W. M. SMITH & CO., The AUCHTERHOLES Co., Colombo. SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVAGE & CO., SINGAPORE. C. HIRSHBERG & CO., Melaka. CHINA.—Major F. A. de CRUZ, Macao, JUNIOR & CO., Amoy, N. MULHOLLAND, HUGHES, & CO., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

Books.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1. 2.—Sum less than \$1 or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year. 3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent, per annum interest. 4.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent, per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances. 5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July. 6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China. 7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 1, 1888. 754

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS.....\$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Hon. JOHN BELL IRVING.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
O. D. BOTTOMLEY, Hon. A. P. McEWEN,
Esq. W. G. BRODIE, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. HOPEFUL, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEN CALMOUN, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months—4 per cent, per annum.
" 6 " " 4 per cent, " "
" 12 " " 5 per cent, " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 25, 1888. 363

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. R. GEORGE DIXWELL FEARON was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st January, 1888.

DEACON & CO.

Canton, 2nd April, 1888. 538

NOTICE.

M. R. GROTE has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

CHATER & VERNON.

Hongkong, January 15, 1888.

NOW READY.

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES.

Reprinted from "The China Mail."

WITH AN APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready,

and may be had at the

OFFICE OF THE PAPER.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO'S.

MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH,

And Mr. W. PARKER.

Price.....50 Cents.

Intimations.

VICTORIA REGINA.

HONGKONG POLICE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

MONDAY, 16th April, 1888.

Patron.—H. E. the Governor, Sir George Wm. Das Voux, K.C.M.G.

President.—The Captain Superintendent of Police, Hon. W. M. Deane.

Stewards.—Col. Anderson, 57th Regt.; Dr. P. C. Ayres; Hon. C. P. Chater; Major Domperat; Major-General Gordon; J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, Esq.; Hon. A. P. McEwen; His Honour Mr. Justice Leach; Hon. J. M. Price, Surveyor-General; Hon. Russell, C.M.G., Acting Chief Justice; Captain Rutsey, R.N.; Hon. P. Ryrie; Hon. F. Stewart, Colonel Secretary; A. G. Wise, Esq.; H. E. Wodehouse, Esq.; O.M.G.

Judges.—Major Domperat; H. F. Heyl, Esq.; A. K. Travers, Esq.

Starters.—W. M. B. Arthur, Esq.; Geo. Horrell, Esq.

Referees.—H. E. Wodehouse, Esq., O.M.G.; Committee.—Inspector T. Cradock, J. Mathews, Mackie, G. Headley and W. Gould; Jonathan Strickland-Singh; Sergeant P. Jones; H. McKay, A. Mann, J. Kemp, Sheik Aliwan, Hon. Chin Chuan; Acting Compt. D. McDonald, D. Hall and H. G. Baker; Constables J. M. Dougall, W. Bur, J. Stewart, H. Ellers and J. Robertson.

Hon. Treasurer.—F. S. du Souza, Esq.

Time-Keeper.—G. J. W. King, Esq.

Clerk of the Universe.—C. W. Duggan, Esq.

1.—12 NOON.—PUTTING THE SIGN, 10lbs.

—feet run (no follow). For Police only. Three throws. Three prizes.

2.—12.15 P.M.—RUNNING LONG JUMP.—

For European Police only. Three prizes.

3.—THROWING THE HAMMER 16lbs.—For Police only. Three throws.

4.—12.45 P.M.—HIGH JUMP.—For European Police only. Three prizes.

5.—1.15 P.M.—100 YARDS FLA RACE.—For Police only. Three prizes.

6.—1.15 P.M.—HORSE STEP AND JUMP.—For Police only. Three prizes.

7.—TUG-OF-WAR.—Open to all Chinese in Government employ. Ten a side. Eight feet to be pulled over. No sitting down nor spikes allowed. Prize \$5.

8.—1.45 P.M.—FLA RACE, 100 YARDS.—For Police only. Three prizes.

9.—1.45 P.M.—HURDLE RACE, 120 YARDS.—

SIX FLIGHTS.—For Indian and Chinese Police only. Three prizes.

10.—2 P.M.—TIME-LEDGED RACE.—For Police only. Three prizes.

11.—2.15 P.M.—RACE FOR INDIAN POLICE.—Once round. Three prizes.

12.—2.30 P.M.—THROWING THE CHOKET BALL.—For Police only. Three throws. Two prizes.

13.—2.45 P.M.—RACE FOR CHINESE POLICE.—Once round. Three prizes.

14.—TUG-OF-WAR.—For Sihla and Gun Lacarsa. Ten a side. Eight feet to be pulled over. No sitting down nor spikes allowed. Prize \$15.

15.—3 P.M.—QUARTER MILE RACE.—For Police only. Three prizes.

16.—3.15 P.M.—HALF MILE FLAT RACE.—

For European Police only. Three prizes.

17.—3.45 P.M.—BOY'S RACE.—For Sons of Members of the Police Force; over six and under twelve years of age. To be handicapped by the Starters. Two prizes presented by Master Hubert Dempster ("The Slasher").

18.—3.45 P.M.—HURDLE RACE, 120 YARDS.—For European Police only. Three prizes.

19.—4 P.M.—HALF MILE FLAT RACE.—

For European Police only. Three prizes.

20.—4.15 P.M.—VETERAN'S RACE.—For Members of Police of ten years service in the Hongkong Police, 100 yards. To be handicapped by the COMMITTEE. Two prizes.

21.—4.30 P.M.—ONE MILE HANDICAP RACE.—Open to all citizens. Two prizes.

22.—4.45 P.M.—BAUHINE COMPETITION.—

Open to all comers. (Full Highland Costumes). Two prizes if three compete.

23.—5 P.M.—SWORD DANCE RACES, &c.—

Open to all comers. (Full Highland Costume). Two prizes.

24.—EUROPEAN TUG-OF-WAR.—Open to Navy, Military, Volunteers, and Police. Ten a side. Eight feet to be pulled over. No sitting down nor spikes allowed. \$25.

25.—ASIAN CONQUEROR'S TUG-OF-WAR.—

A forced entry for the winning teams of Nos. 7 and 14. Prize \$10.

26.—5.15 P.M.—120 YARDS HANDICAP RACE.—For the Band of the 55th Regiment. Four prizes. \$12, \$8, \$6 and \$4.

27.—5.30 P.M.—100 YARDS HANDICAP RACE.—Open to Inspectors, Full Sergeants, and Office Staff. Two prizes.

28.—5.45 P.M.—YUNG HOPING RACE, 100 YARDS.—For Police only. (Full winter uniform and Cap, Belt and Truncheon in case, and Ammunition Boots).

29.—6 P.M.—A BOY'S RACE.—For all Comers. Prix Cup presented by the Civil Service.

Sports to commence at Noon precisely.

Starting will be by report of Kite.

Any Competitor starting before the signal will be liable to be put back one yard for the first offence, and to be disqualified for the second offence.

A Bigle will be sounded 5 minutes before the commencement of each event. Competitors are requested to be ready for each event.

Owing to the uniform state of the Ground arising from the wet weather, the Tug-of-War at the Police Sports are Postponed until further notice, which will be given at least two days before the time fixed.

Decision of the Judges to be final.

Post entries allowed.

O. W. DUGGAN,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, April 13, 1888. 607

Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

W I N E S , &c.

F O R S A L E .

SHERRIES.—SACCONI'S HELICON, MANZANILLA AND AMONTILLADO. CHOICE OLD BROWN SHERRY.

OLARETS.—COTES DE BOUTE, MEDOC, HAUT TALENCE, ST. EMILION, MARSAUX,

CHATEAU LAROSE and CHATEAU LAFAIT.

CALIFORNIA BREAKFAST CHAMOMILE and WHITE WINE.

BURGUNDIES.—CHAMBERTIN, CHARLES, NUITS, MACON, MOULIN A VENT, BEAUNE and POMMARD.

HOCKS.—HOKEHIMMER and HAUT SAUTERNE.

CHAMPAGNES.—AYALA & CO.'S and OTHER BRANDS.

BRANDIES.—COURVOISIER'S, HENNESSY'S, EKSHAW'S, and LIQUEUR BRANDY 1848 VINTAGE.

WHISKIES.—JAMESON'S, DUNVILLE'S IRISH, and OLD BOURBON.

GIN.—SWAIN'S OLD TOM and VAN HOBOKEN'S GENEVA.

LIQUEURS.—CHATEAUS, CURAÇAO, MARASCHINO, D.O.M., NOYEAU, CHERRY BRAVY, CHERRY COGNAC, GINGER BRANDY, and GINGER WINE.

BITTERS.—ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S, ORANGE, CHIRETA and BOLIVAR.

ALLS & STOUT.—BASS'S, STODGE, BULL DOG BRAND, CLADEN'S

AMERICAN LAGER, KAISER LAGER and TUBORG'S FABRIKKER.

ALL & STOUT.—BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, BULL DOG BRAND, CLADEN'S

AMERICAN LAGER, KAISER LAGER and TUBORG'S FABRIKKER.

BASS'S DRAGON'S BREATH and WHITBREAD'S DAUGHTER STOUT.

Hongkong, April 11, 1888. 589

Int

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 7689.—APRIL 14, 1888.

LEUNG LUNG and Wong Wah Kui, timber merchants, Queen's Road West, were charged before Mr. Wedderburn, in the Police Court this morning, with causing a nuisance by obstructing the entrance to the Government Civil Hospital. Mr. J. J. Clerihew, Inspector of Nuisances, said the defendants carried on business at 121 to 125 Queen's Road West near the entrance to the Government Civil Hospital. On the afternoon of the 12th inst., defendants had a large number of pieces of timber on trucks in front of the Hospital Lodge, gate, thus obstructing the thoroughfare. They were carting the timber into their godowns. They had been told before to leave the trucks underneath the wall in Queen's Road, from which place the timber might be carried to their premises without blocking the access to the Hospital. The defendants, in answer to the charge, said it had been the custom to do what had been done in this instance. The case was remanded.

The annual installation of the Principals and Officers of Victoria Chapter, No. 625, took place on Thursday evening, the installing officers being Most Ex. Comps. W. M. B. Arthur and L. Miller. The following officers were installed:

M. E. Z.	L. M. E. Comp.	M. Falconer
H.	Ex. Comp.	J. W. Croker
J.	Ex. Comp.	D. Gillies
Scribe E.	Comp. J. Dyer Ball	
Scribe N.	Comp. J. Willmott	
P. S.	Comp. H. A. E. Herbst	
1st Asst. S.	Comp. G. Sachse	
2nd Asst. S.	Comp. R. Cooke	
Treasurer	Comp. A. R. Madar	
Steward	Comp. E. J. Main	
Janitor	Comp. J. Maxwell	

The members and visitors therefor adjourned to the Banqueting Hall, where they partook of a cold collation, after which several toasts were proposed and honoured.

On dit that General Sir Henry Hanley, M.P., is to be sent to organise the defences of Australia.

Baron Richtofen, Professor of Geology, in Berlin University, and famous as one of the scientific explorers of China, died on March 6 at his estate at Silesia, at the early age of fifty-three, after a long and painful illness.

The new premises for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Yokohama, having been completed, were opened for business on the 3rd instant. To Water Street, the Bank has a frontage of 108 feet, with a depth of 74 feet, and a wide verandah with five porticos runs the whole length of the front.

The entries for the Spring Race meeting at Shanghai closed on the 7th inst. The total amount of entrance fee was Tls. 6,150, exclusive; last year's entrance fees, Tls. 4,850. The N. C. Daily News says:—We understand that this year's entries have only been exceeded once, and that the cheque from the 'leviathan' stable was for Tls. \$1,500.

It is said that the Foreign Office is energetically pressing the Chinese Government to make no further delay in granting Mr. Little's permit to ascend the Yangtze River to Chungking. It is insisted that the local authorities shall not be allowed to put obstacles in the way of a British subject exercising a plain treaty right. Lord Salisbury has named April as the date beyond which Mr. Little's steamer must not be detained in the lower parts of the river.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Lord* remarks that no special importance should be attached to the near arrival of a Korean Embassy at St. Petersburg, as the Embassy will also visit several other European countries. But, he adds, it is nevertheless satisfactory to witness the maintenance of amicable relations between Russia and Korea, as the progressive development of the Russian provinces in the extreme East depends in great part on the existence of such relations.

A COMPANY, to be named the Japan Tea Exporting Company, is now being promoted by some wealthy tea dealers with the object of monopolizing the sale of all the tea produced in the country. It is proposed to establish two offices, one in Yokohama and one in Kobe, which will receive tea transported from the producing districts in these two ports and will act as middle-men between the tea producers and the foreign firms. The company will also receive orders for the foreign market directly.

A BILL is about to be passed by the U.S. Congress authorising the President to invite delegates to a conference, to meet on Oct. 1, 1888, at Washington, in order to revise and amend the rule of the road at sea, to adopt a uniform system of signals, and to formulate and submit for ratification to all the maritime nations proper international regulations for preventing collisions, and other avoidable marine disasters. Such a conference cannot but serve a most useful purpose, and its result prove of universal interest and value.

The Newswang correspondent of the N. C. Daily News says:—About 12 steamers have already come and gone, and only one sailing vessel has yet appeared, the British barque *Earn*, which came on 1st April. More are expected, but every year there appears less sailing craft on the coast. A good quantity of pie goods has arrived, but not nearly so much as last season, one steamer load however has been detained by accident, and may come at any moment. Changas are taking place in the Customs, and some old friends are leaving. Weather bisterous and unpleasantly dusty, but gradually getting warmer. Anyhow, it is a delightful change to see the water of the Liao Ho rather than the carts crossing over the ice.

ACOUR SPIES, the ringleader of the Chicago Anarchists, is little the worse, apparently, for the hanging which he lately underwent. He favoured a small party assembled at a 'spirit sance' in that town with a communication from the sphere in which he is at present sojourning; and we learn from it that he has plenty of work to do where he is—he gives no address—and is doing it with a will. He is labouring very hard—though what precise form his labours take he does not tell us—for the souls held in ignorance or want, who can only be set free by giving them opportunities for improvement. "To lead them out from under the taskmaster and into the broad sunlight of freedom" is his chief aim and preoccupation. His feelings towards his fellow-men have somewhat improved since he quitted this world, it seems. His heart is softening towards humanity, and he hopes in time to be able to forgive the judges who sentenced him to death, and even to feel kindly towards the policeman whom he blew to pieces with dynamite bombs.

Now a long time past the graves of British and other seamen in the lower portion of the Yokohama General Cemetery have been in a very neglected condition, but recently Captain Dunlop, of H. M. S. *Leader*, has considerably taken in hand the work of cleaning up this neglected corner of God's acre. A landing party of men from the *Leader* has from day to day been sent to the Cemetery to carry out the much required work and the effect of their labours is now apparent in the improved appearance of the graves, not of their British comrades alone, but these of seamen of all nationalities. —*Japan Gazette*.

During the Czar's visit to Copenhagen a German conjuror was giving an exhibition of his skill before a royal party at Fredensborg, when the Czar took up the pack of cards with which the pretender had been operating and said: "I will show you another trick; but I doubt whether you will be able to add it to your repertoire." His Majesty then tore the pack of two cards in two without apparently the slightest effort. The showman produced another pack and tried to imitate his example, but in vain. Only those possessing wrists of steel can in this case follow suit. It is not tried, but the exercise of almost superhuman strength. A few minutes later he called for a silver dollar, and bent it double between the thumb and forefinger of his right hand.

WITH reference to the position of the Dutch in Achmen, the correspondent of the *Standard* at the Hague telegraphs thus to his paper:—After several years of occupation of a small part of Achmen by the Dutch, without any satisfactory results, steps were taken to come to an arrangement for restoring the Sultanate of Achmen; but these also have not led to a favourable issue. The showman produced another pack and tried to imitate his example, but in vain. Only those possessing wrists of steel can in this case follow suit. It is not tried, but the exercise of almost superhuman strength. A few minutes later he called for a silver dollar, and bent it double between the thumb and forefinger of his right hand.

EVIDENTLY the work which Hongkong has done in providing a dock capable of holding the largest vessels in the British Navy is not well known at Home, for we observe that Viscount Sidmouth in the course of a debate on the proposed Bombay dock said:—Some of the dock accommodation mentioned was not of a public character. The Iron *Duke*, which was not one of the largest vessels, found the greatest difficulty in docking at Hongkong, and other vessels had been obliged to go to Nagasaki and other docks belonging to foreign Powers. We could not always reckon on such accommodation being available. It was preparatory that with our enormous commerce in the Indian seas we should not have dock accommodation for an island. Mention had been made of two foreign Powers which had built docks in these waters, but there was a third which was rapidly increasing its naval strength in the China seas. He hoped that the Government would lose no time in constructing a proper dock at Bombay, and in giving their serious attention to the insufficient dock accommodation at Hongkong. We trust that Hongkong, having provided the accommodation required by the Admiralty will do all it can to support the enterprise of our merchants.

It is stated that the German Minister of Public Instruction has ordered that the famous speech which Prince Bismarck delivered in the Reichstag last February shall henceforward have a place in the reading books used in the higher classes in the Government primary schools. President Cleveland was taxed by pious Americans of protectionist sympathies with omitting the customary reference to the Supreme Being in his last Message to Congress; but the Chancellor's discourse is not open to any such reproach. Some of the sentences in it might have been delivered from the pulpit, and it is not impossible that the element of spiritual edification which it contains may have counted for something in the Ministerial decision. At any rate, the literary style of the scholars will not be spoiled by their reading. The Chancellor is said to be an awkward speaker; but his speeches are all couched in good, clear, trenchant German prose.

The N. C. Daily News says:—The steamer *Keling* which returned last week after her ineffectual attempt to obtain leave to pass beyond Ichang is, we are informed, to be laid up here (Shanghai) pending receipt from Peking of the promised Hongkong, or permit, from the Taung-tu Yamen, authorizing her to proceed to Canton. Mr. Little informs us that he has been favoured with a telegram from the Minister stating that the difficulties with the Szechuan authorities are serious, and not yet overcome. Sir John Walshaw appears to be now exerting himself to the utmost to induce the Yamen to hasten their arrangements for the issue of a proclamation in Hupeh, of which the frank notice published in Hupeh, of which we gave full translation in a recent issue, Meanwhile advantage is being taken of the delay, to make some improvements to the machinery of the *Keling* which, it is believed, will enable her to steam fourteen knots an hour continuously, he vessel in Messrs. Boyd & Co.'s hands, which is a sufficient guarantee that as high a speed will be maintained as the boat is capable of. Mr. Little hopes to receive the requisite authority to start not later than May, so as to make the pioneer voyage before the setting in of the June freshets, when the navigation will be attended with greater risk. We sincerely trust that Sir John Walshaw may succeed in overcoming the fears of the Chinese authorities before that date. But the Chinese are a difficult people to hurry.

A TRIAL of the Maxim Automatic Gun took place at Shanghai on the 9th inst. on one of the ranges of the Arsenal, in presence of a few foreigners and Mr. Tang Tsui-jin and other officials. The gun was at first worked by Mr. Habes, who was in charge of it, and afterwards by a Chinese assistant who seemed to understand it thoroughly. It is a very simple weapon, and there is no doubt it is a very deadly one; it is capable of firing 600 shots per minute. On the 250 yards range, over which it was tried yesterday, no attempt to reach this quick firing was made, but when the gun was fired rapidly the reports came much quicker and had somewhat the sound of the large crack of which the Chinese are so fond. Three hundred and fifty shots were fired, and at the end of the trial the mechanism was quite clean. That part of the target of one inch pins on which the fire was directed was riddled, and some of the bullets passed through a foot-chow pole five or six feet behind it, cracked it and buried themselves in the earth. There could be doubt of the effect which the bullets would have on the human body. A regiment or a large body of men exposed to the rapid fire of a number of these guns would be mowed down, and as the range of the gun is eighteen hundred yards its efficiency either afloat or ashore must be very great. A description of the weapon says:—The Maxim Automatic Gun, with a single barrel, weighs but 212 lbs. and requires the service of only one man, to fire it with absolute safety over 600 times in one minute. The gun fires each cartridge in its own particular time; each cartridge enters the barrel, is struck and remains there until after the explosion has taken place. The explosion opens the breach, extracts the empty shell and introduces a new cartridge. The barrel is set by a belt of cartridges. With the Gatling, or standard cartridge having a powder charge of 85 grains the amount of heat communicated to the barrel at each discharge is one and a half units, or sufficient to raise the temperature of 1 lb. of water 14 deg. F. The heating of the barrel is prevented by its being enclosed in a cylinder or water jacket in such a manner that the water not only to be heated but also to be evaporated, and with the Maxim gun the water commences to boil when 600 rounds have been fired, in rapid succession, and the amount of water after that for each thousand of cartridges fired is rather less than one and a half pints. The steam escapes automatically. The Automatic Gun can be almost instantly converted into a Winchester repeating rifle, as was done in the trials yesterday. —*N. C. Daily News*.

THE Newswang correspondent of the N. C. Daily News says:—About 12 steamers have already come and gone, and only one sailing vessel has yet appeared, the British barque *Earn*, which came on 1st April. More are expected, but every year there appears less sailing craft on the coast. A good quantity of pie goods has arrived, but not nearly so much as last season, one steamer load however has been detained by accident, and may come at any moment. Changas are taking place in the Customs, and some old friends are leaving. Weather bisterous and unpleasantly dusty, but gradually getting warmer. Anyhow, it is a delightful change to see the water of the Liao Ho rather than the carts crossing over the ice.

ACOUR SPIES, the ringleader of the Chicago Anarchists, is little the worse, apparently, for the hanging which he lately underwent. He favoured a small party assembled at a 'spirit sance' in that town with a communication from the sphere in which he is at present sojourning; and we learn from it that he has plenty of work to do where he is—he gives no address—and is doing it with a will. He is labouring very hard—though what precise form his labours take he does not tell us—for the souls held in ignorance or want, who can only be set free by giving them opportunities for improvement.

"To lead them out from under the taskmaster and into the broad sunlight of freedom" is his chief aim and preoccupation. His feelings towards his fellow-men have somewhat improved since he quitted this world, it seems. His heart is softening towards humanity, and he hopes in time to be able to forgive the judges who sentenced him to death, and even to feel kindly towards the policeman whom he blew to pieces with dynamite bombs.

A TELEGRAM in the *London Gazette*, dated Calcutta 23rd March, says:—The public meeting last night at the Town Hall to vote addressed to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin was largely attended; and representatives of every class and creed unanimously agreed to the addresses which are to be presented to their Excellencies at a conference in the Town Hall at 9.30 p.m. to-night. The Presidency Volunteers formed a Guard of Honor outside the hall.

It was resolved that a marble statue of Lord Dufferin should be subscribed for, and a painting of Lady Dufferin to be placed in the Town Hall, which will be the first portrait ever placed there. A few hundred Bengal students attempted a counter demonstration, but were prevented by the police entering the hall. They yelled and hooted for a few seconds and then separated. The *Maharaja* of Durbar presided and all speeches were vigorously applauded. The majority present were natives and non-officials, and the demonstration was a splendid success.

EVIDENTLY the work which Hongkong has done in providing a dock capable of holding the largest vessels in the British Navy is not well known at Home, for we observe that Viscount Sidmouth in the course of a debate on the proposed Bombay dock said:—Some of the dock accommodation mentioned was not of a public character. The Iron *Duke*, which was not one of the largest vessels, found the greatest difficulty in docking at Hongkong, and other vessels had been obliged to go to Nagasaki and other docks belonging to foreign Powers.

IT is said that the Chinese Government has done a great deal of attention to the Shih-pao. The literature of this subject might fill volumes, but it would be dreary reading. Native essayists generally take an orthodox view, and demonstrate from the Chinese scriptures that the calamity should be dealt with on certain general principles established and carried out by the Great Yu 4,000 years ago. The idea of geological change of level never seems to enter their minds, much less the idea, now familiar to us, that Sacred Books were never intended to teach science. According to the enlightened Confucianist, the source of all modern science is found in the classics. If a European after surveying the ground suggests that the *Hwang-ho* might now be permitted to join the Yangtze at its mouth, the Chinese scholar, without leaving his desk, can at once demonstrate that the proposition is untenable, because the *Ho* disengages at Tientsin. Such travelling in the presence of a terrible calamity which threatens to become worse and worse through delay and incompetence is unutterably sad. The only relieving feature of the case is the liberality of the Chinese Government and of natives and foreigners, especially the self-denying monks of missionaries, to help the sufferers.

That in a case like this a properly constituted and well-managed Ratepayers' Association would have been in a position to 'make itself heard' with good effect.

THAT I am very sorry we are about to lose the services of the Hon. A. P. MacEwen, as he has done good service for the Colony during his term in the Council.

That although he has made mistakes, he at least succeeded at the first in awakening

the flagging interest in public affairs, and in reviving this community that it was

not altogether given over to the tender mercies of Downing Street.

That the fate of the Public Health Bill is a subject upon which not a syllable has

ever been said, although the parts of that

Bill which are of emergent

importance and against which no objection

was taken might have become law long ago, but for the obstinacy of the Surveyor General and the Government.

That the notoriety we seem to be acquiring

for hasty legislation applies more par-

ticularly to laws of which the

charge brought against him by the people

when they mobbed his carriage after his

abduction. Want of government by a

Chamber had much to do with the accept-

ance of the Consulate, as it had also to do

with the election of Napoleon III.

The people tire of Parliamentary conflict,

of waste of money, of want of great

deeds, of lack of anything that moves

or fires the imagination. They do not care

about the petty politicians who are govern-

ed; they hardly know their names, and

they seek blindly, but with a certain

dangerousness, for some alternative. That is

necessarily a man; and though we in

England think that to make General

Boulanger the man is a little absurd,

we must remember that France, since Gambetta's death, has been a baron

of men who have even made them

selves fairly known to the body of

the people, or have in any way

touched their imaginations. The French

masses wearied of M. Grévy's strictly

bourgeois excellencies; they know of M.

Garnot only his great name—to which, we

note, M. Gabriel Monod, a most shrewd

observer, mainly attributes his elevation

to the *Élysée*. They think of M. Ferry as

a Radical orator who has done nothing,

and of the rest of the political movements

of France as so many figures. Who is M.

Louvet to the French peasant? There is

no General who has won a battle, diploma

in all countries are unknown to the

people, and France has no Mr. Gladstone, or other kind of Parliamentary hero. So, in sheer lack of a person to lead, she makes one, and convinces herself that she has a

possible alternative ruler in General Boulangier. —*From the Spectator*.

That I see you are inclined to censor the community for not entering more heartily than it does into the municipal duties of citizenship.

But while it must be admitted that a

lengthened enjoyment of what you term

</

ONLY A SONG.

It was only a simple ballad,
Sung to a cathepsis strong;
There was none that knew the singer,
And low that headed the song;
Yet the singer's voice was tender,
And sweet with love untold;
Surely those hearts were hardened
That left so proud and cold.

She sang of the wondrous glory
That touches the world in spring,
Of the songs, soul-stirring voices
When the hills break forth and sing
Of the happy birds low warbling
The region of the day,
And the quiet hub of the valleys
In the dusk of the gloaming gray.

And one in a distant corner—
A woman worn with strife—
Heard in that song a message
For the spring-time of her life.
Fair forms rose up before her
From the mist of vanished years;
She sat in a happy blindness,
Her eyes were veiled in tears.

Then, when the song was ended,
And hushed the last sweet tone,
The listener rose up softly,
And went on her way alone.
Once more to her life of labour
She passed; but her heart was strong;
And she prayed, "God bless the singer!"
And oh, thank God for the song!"

—Chamber's Journal.

THE DOWNTIME OF ENGLAND.

AS A FRENCHMAN WOULD HAVE IT.

The *Poll-Mall Gazette* summarises, as follows, the small pamphlet, published at two francs, and bound in a tricoloured cover, which is having an extensive sale in France. It is entitled "Plus d'Angleterre," and professes to give an historical account of the "immortal events" which closed the nineteenth century, and which perhaps for a hundred years will assure peace to Europe.

THE AWAKENING.

July 4.—Lobbies of the French Chamber crowded. Excited deputies. Interpellation of Ministers on news from Madagascar. Envoy's reply. Return of mutes of French Resident. Complicity of English General suspected. Indignant speech by young member of the Left. General Willoughby at Tamavou undoubtedly an accomplice. Same thing everywhere. Speeches much applauded. Discussed in morning papers.

July 5.—Yesterdays debate followed up by violent articles in the French papers, especially one which attracted great attention, entitled "The End"—the English.

July 6.—Newspapers all over France take up the cry against England.

July 7.—Newspapers all over France take up the cry against England.

July 8.—Attack treated in England with disdain. Excitement attributed to financial operators. Nothing was to be feared from France.

July 9.—Lord Wolseley declares invasion impossible. Congratulations in England at abortive attempt to make Chatham Tunnel. Tragedy in Ireland, result of Coercion. Thirty-five thousand English troops quartered there.

July 10.—Indignation meetings in Paris on behalf of Irish people. Correspondent of the Times recognised and hissed at the theatre. The Queen returns from Aix to Paris, but has refused to pass through France, and goes round by Ostend. German newspapers very reserved. Russian press bitterly attack English policy.

July 11.—French Ambassadors at Berlin and St. Petersburg interview the two Empresses.

July 22.—Concentration of large masses of Russian troops at Merv.

July 24.—English military authorities commence feverishly to organise mobilisation of two army corps on the Indus. English ships of war ordered to the Persian Gulf.

August 6.—Discussion in the House of Commons on the famous project of Federating the Colonies. Looked upon in France as a final attempt by England to lay hands on the entire globe.

WAR.

Sept. 13.—Revolution broken out in Bulgaria. Prince Alexander said to be about to return to Sophia. Instigated no doubt by English Ministers.

Sept. 14.—Questioned in the House of Commons, English Ministers prostrate as usual.

Sept. 15.—Interpellation in the French Chamber. President of the Council admits that great tension exists between the two nations.

Sept. 22.—English newspapers publish two great events. First, a Russian column of ten thousand men has quitted Merv for Herat; secondly, outrage on the French Consulate at Cairo. Greatest excitement in Paris. Champs and streets thronged with excited multitudes.

Sept. 23.—French Securities have fallen 5 per cent.

Sept. 27.—An ultimatum couched in moderate language demanding redress sent to English Government.

Sept. 28.—Irish members in the House of Commons accuse Government of desiring war in order to draw away attention from domestic troubles. Four army corps ordered to be mobilised in France. Many remonstrances by those who look upon Germany as the legitimate foe. Generally thought, however, that the way to Alsace-Lorraine lies through London.

Sept. 30.—Rumours of an unfavourable reply from England. In London mobs parade Trafalgar-square, crying for work and denouncing war.

Oct. 2.—Horse captured by the Russians. News confirmed. Excitement intense. Queen left Balmoral for London. English Cabinet now striving hard for a pacific solution.

Oct. 5.—The mine has exploded. English newspapers announced that a French steamer has been sunk in the Suez Canal by an English man-of-war. The *Indus*, a French liner returning from the East, had taken on board some fugitives from Cairo. Summoned to surrender them, the captain refused. A blundering English commander—more by accident than design—in endeavouring to make good his seizure, destroyed the French ship.

Oct. 6.—Crowds paraded before the offices of The Standard and Daily Telegraph on the Place de l'Opéra, and broke the windows of "Old England," a shop on the boulevards. The Chamber voted a declaration of war and a credit of 300 millions of francs.

Oct. 7.—Vast crowds in London surrounded the Houses of Parliament, receiving members recognised with "cheers or boos." Prince of Wales present in the gallery. The Prime Minister announced to a crowded House that France had seized the pretext of two untoward incidents to declare war; that the French Government had refused to consider a pacific settlement of these questions; that England was ready to take up the gauntlet so insolently thrown down.

Oct. 8.—German official organ observes that Germany can afford to look on impartially, as the victory or defeat of France must equally turn to her advantage. Russian press sympathetic to France. Austrian hostile. Italian newspapers favourable to

England. 3rd, 4th, 9th, and 17th Army Corps ordered to be mobilised at Rouen, Lo Mans, Orleans, Tours, and Toulouse, and orders given for the concentration of the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, already mobilised.

Oct. 9.—Jingoism rampant in London.

Oct. 10.—Hostilities commenced. England cut off from North America. All communication of military intelligence to newspapers strictly forbidden by the Commander in Chief. The English newspapers, however, continue to publish military and naval news.

Oct. 11.—The English papers continue to arrive, via Ostend, giving details of movements of troops. Reserves massed at Croydon and Aldershot. Volunteer and Militia camps forming on the coast of the North Sea and on the shores of the Channel. Fleets concentrating at Portland and Portsmouth; large merchant steamers requisitioned. Subscription opened at Mansion House; \$10 millions in four days subscribed. Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales and his sons visit the southern ports. Since the 8th, French fleet collecting at Brest. Thirteen ironclad cruisers, together with war vessels of other classes, making forty-six sail. In the harbour there are also lying large transports. The Transatlantic line capable of carrying 37,000 men and 4000 horses. Mediterranean line can carry 18,000 men and 500 horses; and the Messengers 50,000 men.

Oct. 13.—156,000 officers and men, 20,000 horses and mules, 450 guns, and 2500 wagons are embarked at Brest. The Mediterranean Fleet was at Toulon on the 1st, and received orders to proceed to Alexandria. On the 6th, when about to start, received secret orders to proceed to Brest. Crossed Straits of Gibraltar at night and arrived at Brest on the 13th.

Oct. 14.—Great impatience in France at the silence imposed by military authorities, that is in composition of English fleet! Two hundred and seventy vessels. Of these only thirty-five first-class ironclads. From total at least seventy may be deducted

as not ships of war; but Royal yachts and unexceptionable craft. Fleet scattered all over the world; collected for the Jubilee, but since dispersed. This evening news of the bombardment of Cherbourg. *Newspaper*.

Jones.—Morning, gentlemen.

Smyde.—I've been thinking, Jones, and I've decided to take the pair of boys at 500 guineas; the chestnut colt at 400 guineas; and, I think, the four horses I looked out for my dray—I think you said £1,000, don't you?

Jones.—Yes, sir.

Smyde.—And while you are about it, you may send me a couple of nice park ponies, and a nice park hack suitable for a lady.

Jones.—Thank you, sir. Anything for you to-day, Captain Kydd?

Kydd.—No, Jones, not to-day. I've got fourteen horses now, and my stables won't hold any more.

Jones.—Thank you, gentlemen. Good morning.

Kydd.—I say, Smyde, old man, did you ever think the Ojibbeway would boom along like this? Good heavens above! It's marvelous. Do you know that we've received £200,000 already in hard cash for shares in that bit of land that we were offered for £20?

Smyde.—Yes, dear boy, but there's a gold mine on it now. Read our engineer's reports; read our prospectus. Ah! Kydd, my boy, if you only bait your hook properly there's always big fish to be caught. And the sharks are advancing every day; that's the beauty of it. They're at 10 premium this morning.

Kydd.—Thank you, goodnes; Ojibbeway's a long way off. I wonder what our property really looks like.

Smyde.—Well, the chap who told it told me there was only a shed on it, and that it was about 10 miles from anywhere. But just let me finish writing it; this engineer's report from the mine. (Written) "Ojibbeway, April 1; 1888." This morning at 7.45 a new vein was struck. The yield of ore this year will be enormous," &c., &c.

Editor Poole.

Footmen.—Gentlemen, lunch spread in the banqueting hall, and the directions is arrack. The Marks and Lord Tom wants to know if they may bring a lady or two to luncheon after the meeting.

Smyde.—Certainly. Kydd, if we can go on like this for another month, we shall have made enough to live abroad comfortably for the rest of our lives.

Excut to lunch with the Board of Directors and some ladies of the chorus from a West-end Palace of Varieties.

Act III.—The Old Bailey. (The gentleman who sold the land in Ojibbeway discovered in the dock.)

Court for the Prosecution.—The man, gentleman of the jury, was in partnership with Kydd & Smyde, the two men who have bolted with every farthing of the shareholders' money. He contributed the piece of worthless land in Ojibbeway to the scheme; and on that land an imaginary gold mine was sunk, and capital to the amount of £500,000 was found by the British public to work that valuable property. (Laughter.) Yes, it is a laughing matter in ordinary, gentlemen, but it is no laughing matter to the men who have lost their all in this gigantic fraud; it is no laughing matter to the old people who have poured the savings of a lifetime into the insatiable maw of the Ojibbeway Gold Mine. I wish Messrs. Kydd & Smyde were here, for they are the prime movers in this swindle; but this man was a party to it. He went into it with his eyes open, and he must answer for his share in it. (Concludes speech and calls witnesses.)

Act IV.—The Old Bailey. (The gentleman who sold the land in Ojibbeway discovered in the dock.)

Court for the Prosecution.—The man, gentleman of the jury, was in partnership with Kydd & Smyde, the two men who have bolted with every farthing of the shareholders' money. He contributed the piece of worthless land in Ojibbeway to the scheme; and on that land an imaginary gold mine was sunk, and capital to the amount of £500,000 was found by the British public to work that valuable property. (Laughter.) Yes, it is a laughing matter in ordinary, gentlemen, but it is no laughing matter to the old people who have lost their all in this gigantic fraud; it is no laughing matter to the old people who have poured the savings of a lifetime into the insatiable maw of the Ojibbeway Gold Mine. I wish Messrs. Kydd & Smyde were here, for they are the prime movers in this swindle; but this man was a party to it. He went into it with his eyes open, and he must answer for his share in it. (Concludes speech and calls witnesses.)

Court for the Defence.—Mr. Lord and Gentleman of the Jury, you have heard a good deal about my unfortunate client's share in the Ojibbeway Gold Mine, but you haven't yet heard the truth. The law of this land closes a prisoner's mouth, and we have sometimes to get at the truth in a very roundabout fashion. Gentlemen, I will call witness before you who will put a different complexion on the case. Detective Van Aron.

Van Aron.—A halfpenny, a halfpenny, a halfpenny.

Counsel.—Where did you arrest the prisoner?

Van Aron.—In Brisket's Buildings, Hoxton.

Counsel.—In a wretched little room, I believe!

Van Aron.—Yes; very wretched.

Counsel.—Any signs of luxury about?

Van Aron.—None.

Counsel.—What did you find on prisoner when you searched him?

Van Aron.—A halfpenny, a halfpenny, a halfpenny.

Counsel.—Where did you arrest the prisoner?

Van Aron.—In Brisket's Buildings, Hoxton.

Counsel.—In a wretched little room, I believe!

Van Aron.—Yes; very wretched.

Counsel.—Any signs of luxury about?

Van Aron.—None.

Counsel.—What did you find on prisoner when you searched him?

Van Aron.—A halfpenny, a halfpenny, a halfpenny.

Counsel.—Where did you arrest the prisoner?

Van Aron.—In Brisket's Buildings, Hoxton.

Counsel.—In a wretched little room, I believe!

Van Aron.—Yes; very wretched.

Counsel.—Any signs of luxury about?

Van Aron.—None.

Counsel.—What did you find on prisoner when you searched him?

Van Aron.—A halfpenny, a halfpenny, a halfpenny.

Counsel.—Where did you arrest the prisoner?

Van Aron.—In Brisket's Buildings, Hoxton.

Counsel.—In a wretched little room, I believe!

Van Aron.—Yes; very wretched.

Counsel.—Any signs of luxury about?

Van Aron.—None.

Counsel.—What did you find on prisoner when you searched him?

Van Aron.—A halfpenny, a halfpenny, a halfpenny.

Counsel.—Where did you arrest the prisoner?

Van Aron.—In Brisket's Buildings, Hoxton.

Counsel.—In a wretched little room, I believe!

Van Aron.—Yes; very wretched.

Counsel.—Any signs of luxury about?

Van Aron.—None.

Counsel.—What did you find on prisoner when you searched him?

Van Aron.—A halfpenny, a halfpenny, a halfpenny.

Counsel.—Where did you arrest the prisoner?

Van Aron.—In Brisket's Buildings, Hoxton.

Counsel.—In a wretched little room, I believe!

Van Aron.—Yes; very wretched.

Counsel.—Any signs of luxury about?

Van Aron.—None.

Counsel.—What did you find on prisoner when you searched him?

Van Aron.—A halfpenny, a halfpenny, a halfpenny.